The New-York Times.

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GRANT'S ARMY.

Fighting Renewed.

Warren's Corps Attacked on Monday.

THE REBELS PROMPTLY REPULSED

General Hancock Carries a Rebel Line of Works.

The Situation up to Six O'clock Tuesday Morning.

SEVEN MILES TO RICHMOND.

Indications that Lee is Falling Back.

OUR CAVALRY DESTROYING RAILROADS.

Gen. Smith's Forces En Route to Join General Grant.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BUTLER.

The Enemy Attack Him on Monday, but Are Repulsed.

News from Gen. Grant to 4 o'clock P. M. of Monday—Prospect of Lee Making a Stand North of the Chickahominy—Gen. Grant Making Dispositions for an Attack—Our Cavalry Ordered to Destroy the Railroads.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 31—4 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

We have dispatches from Gen. GRANT down to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There seemed, the dispatch says, to be some prospect of Lee's making a stand north of the Chickahominy. His forces were on the Mechanicsville road, south of Totopotomoy Creek; and between that stream and Hawes' Shop, his right resting on Shady Grove. Dispositions for an attack were being made by Gen. GRANT. Wilson's Cavalry had been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over the Little River and South Anna, and break up both roads from those rivers to two miles southwest of Hawes' Shop, where the headquarters of our army were established. There is as yet no telegraphic line of communication with Washington.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, dated yesterday, 30th, at 8 A. M., reports no change in the positions of the armies. Some slight skirmishing had occurred subsequent to the affair of Saturday.

No intelligence from any other quarter has been received by this department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

News from Gen. Grant to 8 o'clock Tuesday Morning—A Partial Battle on Monday Morning—The Enemy Attack Warren and Are Repulsed—Hancock Engaged and Drives the Rebels from an Intrenched Position—Indications that Lee is Getting Behind the Chickahominy.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 31—8 P. M.

Major-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, at Hawes' Shop, has just been received. It is as follows:

"The enemy came over on our left last evening and attacked. They were easily repulsed, and with very considerable slaughter. To relieve Gen. WARREN, who was on the left, speedily, Gen. HANCOCK ordered an attack by the balance of our lines. Gen. HANCOCK was the only one who received the order in time to make the attack before dark. He drove the enemy from his intrenched skirmish line, and still holds it. I have no report of our losses, but suppose them to be light."

Other official dispatches, not from Gen. GRANT, were received at the same time, and gave more details. They are as follows, the first being dated yesterday, (30th of May,) at 8 o'clock P. M.

"In the course of the afternoon WARREN had pushed down on our left until his front division under CRAWFORD reached a point about of Shady Grove Church. CRAWFORD having got detached from the rest of the corps, was attacked and crowded back a little. The enemy then threw a force which appears to have consisted of EWELL's Corps, upon WARREN's left, attempting to turn it, but was repulsed. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive. WARREN holds his ground at a distance of seven miles from Richmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel dead on the field. Of his own losses he has not yet made report. His latest dispatch says the enemy are moving troops to his left, apparently to cover the approach to Richmond in that direction. On our right an engagement has been raging ever since dark, but has just ceased. As soon as the enemy attacked the left of WARREN, WARREN and HANCOCK were ordered to push in, but do not seem to have got ready until after nightfall. No report has yet been received from them."

The other dispatch above referred to is dated at 6 o'clock this morning, and states that on HANCOCK's attack last night, Gen. BIRNEY drove the enemy out of a strongly intrenched skirmish line, and holds it. The losses are not reported. BURNSIDE's whole corps got across the Totopotomoy Creek, last evening, and is in full connection with WARREN's. The left of HANCOCK rests upon this side of the Creek. The Sixth Corps is upon HANCOCK's right, and threatens the left flank of the enemy.

BURNS ought to arrive at Newcastle by noon, whence he can support WARREN and BURNSIDE, if necessary.

SHERIDAN, with GREGG and TORBERT's Divisions of Cavalry, is on our left flank.

WILSON is on the right and rear, for purposes reported in a former dispatch.

The country thereabout is thickly wooded with pines, with few good openings.

The indications this morning are that the enemy has fallen back south of the Chickahominy.

Nothing of later date has been received by this department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

News from Gen. Grant via Gen. Butler—State of Affairs in Richmond—Shall the City be Burned or Surrendered—The Mayor Put in Castle Thunder for Advocating a Surrender—The Enemy Attack Gen. Butler and are Repulsed.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 31—11:30 P.M.

Major-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. BUTLER:

"Yesterday all day heavy firing in the direction of Mechanicsville.

Six refugees from Richmond report that GRANT was on the Mechanicsville turnpike, fourteen miles from Richmond, yesterday, that they heard the firing, and that GRANT was driving LEE.

A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the City should be surrendered or burnt. The Mayor advocated surrender, and was put into Castle Thunder.

The enemy attacked my lines yesterday, and were repulsed. To-day, all day, they have been demonstrating against my work, on Spring Hill, on the easterly side of the Appomattox, but are repulsed."

Nothing further since my telegram of this evening from Gen. GRANT.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

A Part of Gen. Butler's Army Going Somewhere—What the Rebels May Do—All Quiet at Bermuda.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TRANSPORT MISTANONA, JAMES RIVER, Sunday, May 29—5 P. M.

A portion of Gen. BUTLER's army has been detached by order of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and placed under command of Major-Gen. SMITH. It is now moving on transports down the James River. I accompany this expedition, and hope very soon to write of the good it hopes to accomplish.

The enemy will not have failed to see that BUTLER has been materially weakened. It is probable, therefore, that the rebels will change their attitude from defensive to offensive. Should they attack and fail to crush BUTLER, they may get whipped themselves. In such a case the Union army, now bottled up between the James and the Appomattox, would have another chance to run, and might get to Richmond.

Along our lines there has been no excitement during the past few days. The rebels have kept singularly quiet in their demeanor toward us, and beyond the occasional feeling of the woods by our gunboats, we have not disturbed their peace.

On Friday last a rebel battery sent a dose of shrapnel among a working party in our intrenchments. One of the balls passed into the left side of Capt. H. A. SEGSMAN, of the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment, inflicting a dangerous wound.

I was wrong, the other day, in stating that Capt. LOCKE, of the Thomas Powell, and his engineer, were put in irons when placed under arrest for cowardice, in refusing to run the guerrilla firing on the James River. There were no irons handcuffs on board, and the military authorities lashed them with rope. Gen. BUTLER has reconsidered the case of these offenders and remitted sentence, on the ground of their inexperience as officers of army transports, and consequent ignorance of their duty to take ordinary risk in navigating their vessels, at the discretion of the senior military officer who happened to be on board.

H. J. W.

Fort Royal, Va.—The Wounded.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT ROYAL, Va., Saturday, May 28, 1864.

This is a "Royal" place so far as natural beauty is concerned, and the port is also a royal one for the Rappahannock, as the river is both wide and deep at this point. The village is 100 miles above the mouth of the river, and 80 miles below Fredericksburgh, by water. Four or five days ago the town was as quiet as an inland New-England village; to-day it is all bustle, with thousands of contrabands, scores of large and small steamboats, tugboats, barges, &c., unloading or loading at its pontoon wharves, or lying at anchor, or arriving and departing. Camps, hospitals, Provost-Marshal and Medical Directors' offices, Quartermasters' depots, and the inevitable sutlers' stores. Hundreds of wagons and ambulances fill the streets for miles away, and are thickly "parked" in the squares and suits. The "contraband camp" is hourly increased by long lines of men and women, and any number of children, who come thronging in from twenty to thirty miles away, carrying their earthly all in bags or packs upon their heads or backs. A thousand of them are just going on board a steamer for Washington, the able-bodied men being retained to labor at the boats and wagons.

The wounded began to arrive on Wednesday evening, and as good luck or good management would have it, two steamers, two barges, a schooner, and a tugboat, all heavily with the stores of the United States Sanitary Commission, got here in advance, and more than a hundred willing men and women were ready to administer to the comfort of the suffering, who were faint and exhausted by a long ride of 20 or 30 miles from the front, some in ambulances, but more in the springless army wagons. Every wounded man was kindly cared for, and the good work has been kept up night and day, until now it is announced that all those wounded up to yesterday have been sent here, and that probably no others will come to the point. The men have been mainly left in the vehicles, until sent on board the arriving boats, to be carried direct to Washington. The Sanitary "Relief Corps" have gone from wagon to wagon carrying coffee, beef, tea, farina, milk "punch, etc., and giving out crutches, and affording other relief as needed. I estimate the number of wounded arriving here at about 2,000. As I said of both Bull Plain and Fredericksburgh, I say here, that the relief and comfort afforded to the sick and wounded at this point alone have abundantly repaid all the efforts ever made to put funds into the treasury of the Sanitary Commission. I doubt not that hundreds of lives have been saved. If any others arrive, there are now complete hospital-boats ready to receive them; and at least part of the Sanitary Commission forces and supplies will soon move to another point, (where you will announce in due time, if not proper now.)

On Thursday I went up to Fredericksburgh, and found nearly all the wounded gone.

During this evening some sixty wounded, of the first day's battle, gathered yesterday from the Wilderness hospital camps, will arrive here. The remaining wagons and other stores will come here by land to-night, and the citizens of Fredericksburgh will be at liberty to receive their "friends," already hovering around the town. The more severely wounded have been brought down the Rappahannock, and sent by comfortable water conveyance to Washington.

SUNDAY MORNING, May 29—10 o'clock.

Appearances indicate a general clearing out here. An immense number of wagons are moving down the river toward White House, or somewhere in that direction, escorted by a heavy force of new troops, infantry and cavalry. From a supply train, coming in yesterday, thirteen wagons fell back a little to the rear, and were quickly gobbled up by MOSBY, who was there in person, as I learn from one of the number who escaped into the woods, after being taken a short distance. Half of the drivers were killed and wounded before even a demand for surrender was made. The wagons were partly broken and partly burned, and the released mules afterward broke loose, and came galloping into town—rather a remarkable case of mule sagacity. As for news from the front, we who are working with the wounded get nothing reliable, except now and then an old New-York paper straying here. Each wounded man has his story, but these are only individual experiences, and give no idea of general operations or results.

All seem cheerful and confident of success. Even the wounded express unbounded confidence. Every inch of ground gained by our troops forward, whether for strategical or other purposes on the part of the army gives confidence to the men. The next field of operations for the Sanitary Commission will probably be well toward Richmond. The present volunteer force have worked unceasingly night and day for three weeks, and many of them will continue in the field as long as possible. The present expenditures of the commission are on a vast scale, the managers deeming it their duty to spare no expense to give the most prompt and efficient relief to every wounded man over the vast field now covered by our extensive military operations. Everybody connected with the commission is, I know, too busy to stop to render any account of their stewardship just now. The soldiers and the country will owe them a great deal of gratitude for the earnestness and fidelity with which they are executing their heaven-born trust.

Below I send you a list of *soldiers buried at Fort Royal.* They are all buried in one spot, and their graves are numbered in the order that I have numbered the names below.

1. S. V. Martin, Co. I, 97th Penn.—died May 25.
2. Morris Cusain, Battery M, 5th N. Y. Artillery—died May 25.
3. James Ferrell, Co. C, 16th N. Y.—died May 26.
4. Sergt. G. Prichard, Co. D, 142d Penn. Vols.—died May 26.
5. Henry C. Meyers, Co. C, 12th Ky., 2d Bde. U. S. Infantry—died May 26.
6. Michael Dyer, Co. C, 61st Penn. Vols., of Richmond, Penn.—died May 26.
7. B. Merriken, (1st Sergt.) Co. I, 4th Md.—died May 26.
8. Henry W. Sayre, Co. A, 18th Penn. Cav., Venango County, Penn.—died May 26.
9. John Hannum, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Artillery—died May 26.
10. Capt. Henry W. Davis, 1st N. Y., Battery E—died May 27.
11. Alexander De Forrest, 10th Mass.—died May 27.
12. Unknown, 9th Mass. Vols., (residence, Malden)—died May 27.
13. Thos. B. Story, Co. H, 102d Penn. Vols.—died May 27.
14. A. F. Matton, Co. C, 150th Penn. Vols.—died May 27.
15. Joseph Vangan, Co. B, 61st Penn. Vols.—died May 27.
16. Unknown, anchor and shield on left arm in India ink—died May 27.
17. Unknown, 7th Loyal Virginia Vols.—died May 27.
18. James Gregg, 63d N. Y.—died May 27.
19. O. Lewis Franklin, Co. F, 5th R. I. Vols.—died May 27.
20. Unknown—probably of Hoosick, Broome County, N. Y.—died May 27.
21. Unknown.
22. Unknown.
23. Unknown.

The above were on their way home, and died before or after arriving at Port Royal. They were buried by the Sanitary Commission Corps, with religious services at the graves. The graves are neatly rounded up, with head-boards having the above markings. A beautiful large bouquet of fresh flowers was planted upon the head of each grave, and the whole left in the charge of GEORGE SMITH, a good old colored man residing near, who promised to do all he would be allowed to to keep the graves inviolate and in order. A more interesting spot, and a more affecting interment I have never witnessed. There, at least, is "sacred soil."

ORANGE JUDD.

The following list of the principal articles carried to Port Royal by the United States Sanitary Commission on Wednesday evening, May 25, will show what is being done with the "funds," and what the field relief corps have to work with among the sick and wounded:

425 Bed Sacks.	3,132 Woolen shirts.
205 Comforts.	240 Canton shirts.
664 Shirt combs.	324 Hospital shirts.
120 Fine combs.	44 Blouses.
120 Medicine cups.	473 Sheets.
36 Yloom mosquito net.	12 Pairs low boots.
321 Pillows.	642 Slippers.
324 Pillow ticks.	2,470 Woolen socks.
210 Towels.	315 Wrappers of cotton.
1,320 Tin cups.	4,601 Cans condensed milk.
660 Tin plates.	1,720 Cans beef.
720 Tin spoons.	300 Cans meats.
115 Tin buckets.	72 Cans mutton.
441 Tin spoons.	60 Cans poultry.
45 Tin dippers.	60 Pounds extra coffee.
118 Mattresses.	2,152 Pounds chocolate.
148 Candlesticks.	80 Pounds dried apples.
864 Knives and forks.	625 Gallons pickles.
115 Woollen quilts.	25 Boxes corn starch.
50 Sheetings.	3 Barrels white sugar.
40 Canes.	4 Barrels brown sugar.
1,500 Crutches.	6 Chests tea.
3 Bales oakum.	192 Bottles vinegar.
60 Urinals.	240 Bottles brandy.
60 Chamber's.	200 Bottles wine.
300 Bed-pans.	1,200 Bottles whisky.
72 Spittoons.	672 Barrels porter.
61 Spit cups.	120 Bottles alcohol.
1,000 Foot basins.	120 Bottles Jamaica rum.
10 Barrels cabbage or sauerkraut.	100 Bottles bay rum.
31th Barrels sour krout.	240 Bottles Cologne.
1,676 Cans tomatoes.	1,000 Pills assorted, of opium.
143 Pounds butter.	25 Pounds chloroform.
125 Pounds cheese.	100 Pounds candles.
24 Barrels Potatoes.	675 Palm fans.
10 Cases smoking tobacco.	25 Pounds bandages.
2 Bogus pipes.	10 Barrels old linen.
720 Pounds tamarinds.	Splints.
360 Lanterns.	32,000 Envelopes.
571 Woollen drawers.	31 lb Rouse paper.
274 Canton flannel drawers.	107 Steam pen holders.
67 Pants.	144 Bottles ink.
1,762 Handkerchiefs.	2000 New newspapers.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reinforcement of Grant by Gen. Smith—Supplies sent to White House.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 30; Via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 31.

It is no longer improper to speak of the important movements that have been progressing in this department during the past two days, as they are now fully accomplished.

A large portion of the troops at Bermuda Hundred, under Gen. BUTLER, have been transferred, under command of Gen. SMITH, to the Army of the Potomac. The troops were sent in transports, with great celerity, up York River to White House—the new base of supplies for Gen. GRANT.

Gens. BURNS and BARNES passed up yesterday. Gen. GILLMORE remains with Gen. BUTLER at Bermuda Hundred, also Gens. AMES and WILD. Large quantities of supplies have been sent up to White House.

Gen. Grant's New Base—Transfer of a Portion of Gen. Butler's Troops to the White House.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 30.

Gens. SMITH and BROOKS, with their commands, arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening, from Bermuda Hundred, and after a short stop for coal, &c., left for the White House.

Gens. GILLMORE, AMES and WILDS remain at Bermuda Hundred with Gen. BUTLER.

The base of supplies for Gen. GRANT is now established at the White House, and fifteen vessels have gone there laden with supplies for Gen. GRANT's army.

The Italian brig *Nova Granta*, from Baltimore, in ballast, bound to New-York, was run into at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, about one mile from Smith's Point light, in the Chesapeake Bay, by an unknown three-masted propeller. The entire rigging of the brig was carried away, and the Captain, mate and pilot are missing. The crew were landed on Smith's Island.

The following persons died yesterday in the McClellan General Hospital: Daniel Parr, Ninth New-Jersey; A. A. Terry, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; J. C. Crommett, Twenty-third Massachusetts; J. Griswold, Tenth New-York; J. H. Keller, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; Wm. Cook, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts; E. A. Moody, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts.

Three hundred and fifty sick soldiers from Bermuda Hundred were admitted into the McClellan Hospital last evening.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN COCHRAN, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, died yesterday, in the Chesapeake Hospital, of his wounds.

JOHN BURNETT, of the Thirty-ninth Illinois, was admitted yesterday, wounded.

List of Federal Officers at Libby Prison.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 31.

The following are the names of the officers who were at the Libby Prison, Richmond, on Saturday last. They were all captured during the present campaign from Gen. BUTLER's command. Those captured previous to May 16, had been sent to Georgia:

Brig.-Gen. C. A. Heckman	Lieut. J. H. Judd, 27th Mass.
Col. R. O. Lee, 58th Mass.	Lieut. W. C. Davis, 27th Mass.
Col. E. White, 55th Penn.	Lieut. J. Layman, 37th Mass.
Lieut.-Col. U. G. Barbadoes, 22d Mass.	Capt. R. H. Rigsby, 4th N. J.
Capt. R. E. Swift, 27th Mass.	Lieut. G. Peters, 9th N. J.
Capt. J. H. Nutting, 27th Mass.	Lieut. J. M. Drake, 4th N. Jersey.
Adjt. McManus, 27th Mass.	Capt. D. W. Fox, 55th Penn.
Lieut. M. Skinner, 37th Mass.	Capt. James Metzger, 55th Penn.
Lieut. S. P. Hedges, 112th New-York.	Capt. J. Bolger, 1st R. I. L. A.
Capt. J. H. Pierce, 112th N. Y.	Lieut. H. D. Grant, 117th N. York.
Capt. D. Stone, 112th N. Y.	Capt. M. J. McDonald, 11th Connecticut.
Lieut. J. W. Pitt, 112th N. York.	Capt. E. Jenkins, 40th Mass.
Lieut. F. H. Lay, 112th N. York.	Adjt. J. Gottshall, 55th Penn.
Capt. J. E. Lewis, 112th Ct.	Capt. A. R. Willis, 8th Me.
	Capt. H. Bisbee, 9th Conn.
	Capt. B. C. Beebe, 19th Ind.

From the Army of the Potomac, May 10:

Capt. E. N. Carpenter, 6th Penn.	Lieut. S. W. Hill, 7th Mich.
Lieut. A. O. Abbott, 1st N. Y. Dragoons.	Lieut. A. Bisham, 7th Mich.
Lieut. O. W. West, 1st N.Y. Dragoons.	Lieut. R. Sweetman, 6th U. S.
Lieut. C. E. Lewis, 1st N.Y. Dragoons.	Lieut. R. F. Wilson, 6th U. States.
Capt. Vaughn, 1st Me.	Lieut. J. A. Goodwin, 1st Mass.
Capt. O. J. Downing, 2d N. York.	Lieut. E. S. Wilson, 1st Mass.
Capt. R. J. Wright, 6th Ohio.	Lieut. E. J. Hazel, 6th Pa.
Capt. E. H. Green, 107th Pennsylvania.	Lieut. J. Ranff, 142d Penn.
Capt. O. W. Hastings, 12th Massachusetts.	Lieut. H. S. Tainter, 23d New-York.
Lieut. Wm. S. Damerell, 12th Massachusetts.	Lieut. H. H. Chase, 39th Massachusetts.
Lieut. J. Post, 140th Penn.	Lieut. H. M. Crom, 88th Massachusetts.
Lieut. G. W. Creasey, 36th Massachusetts.	Lieut. J. Justus, 2d Penn. Reserves.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Occupation of Dallas.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 31.

Sunday's Chattanooga *Gazette* says that SHERMAN has reached Dallas, Georgia, on Friday last, and made his headquarters there.

The March South of Resaca, Rome, Kingston and Cassville—Johnston's Precipitate Retreat.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

THE FRONT, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Saturday, May 21, 1864.

THE ADVANCE YESTERDAY.

Early Wednesday morning the army was again in motion, the Fourth Corps leading the way.

The country becomes more open as we advance. There are finely cultivated fields of corn and wheat. Some of the houses are large, with ample, shaded grounds, with cotton-presses, barns and other evidences of wealth. We have passed through the poor North Georgia border of sandy, hilly soil, and are ironing upon the more fertile wheat and cotton lands of Middle Georgia. We have already passed through three counties, and will soon be in the fourth.

THURSDAY, ADAIRSVILLE.

The centre passed through Adairsville this forenoon. A small, but heretofore thriving town of two or three hundred inhabitants, with a hotel, a dozen stores, railroad depot, and an extensive machine shop and arsenal, where there was formerly a large manufactory of arms. All the people have run away, all the goods have been taken—they had just begun to carry it rockon—another machine-shop and foundry were being since dismounted, and the work removed to Atlanta.

HEAD QUARTERS and a hospital, in the loft of a brick store, where he left behind the amputated leg of an unfortunate rebel soldier; and there were other limbs in different places left behind as evidences of the bloody character of the previous day's fight. One or two dead lay in deserted buildings in the town. Some few families remained here.

ROME CAPTURED.

On Friday morning Rome was occupied by McPHERSON, who came upon the place suddenly, and prevented the destruction of the machine-shop, which the rebels attempted to burn. I understand that considerable numbers of prisoners were also captured.

The bridge across the Raccoon having been repaired by the pioneer corps in an incredibly short time, the trains are now running to Kingston with supplies for the army. A train was also sent up to Rome on Friday. The railroads have all been left intact by the retreating army. They undoubtedly expect to return and use them for themselves hereafter.

The Twentieth and Twenty-third Corps, occupying the left, pushed the enemy rapidly back, skirmishing heavily on the roads beyond Kingston. At Cassville, a handsome village, six miles beyond Kingston, the enemy had constructed earthworks, and after occupying for a time the brick cottage-buildings, lately used for hospitals, they fell back through the town, taking shelter behind barricades of rails and deadly going to the ridge-pits on the range of high ground back of the village.

Gen. JOHNSTON ordered all the people away, and the rebels took their turn in pillaging as they passed through the place. The work which was begun by the rebel soldiers, was finished by our own.

The enemy fell back doggedly toward High Tower, on the Etowah River, crossed over and burned the bridge, closely pursued by Gen. HOOKER's corps. The day was extremely hot, and the roads filled a foot deep with impalpable dust, which whirled and eddied in the scorching clouds, rendering the army and marching doubly shutting all objects from sight. It will take several days to construct the bridge across the Etowah, which will have to be done under the enemy's fire, or we shall have to cross by some other route, and push them further back. The army is soon to go marching on. The officers and men are in good spirits.

JOHNSTON's army drew retreat here for certainly nine thousand men—so says an escaped officer. Gen. POLK holds their right, corresponding in our left, Gen. HOOD the centre, and Gen. HARDEE the left. We have taken some three or four hundred prisoners during the past two days.

SUNDAY, May 22, 1864.

The enemy still have a small party of skirmishers on this side of the Etowah or High Tower, in their earthworks, and we have had some skirmishing with them. Preparations are making for another grand advance, when these rear guards of the rebel army will probably get up and dust. We shall have some show of a fight, probably, before getting across the river.

Gen. JUDAH has been relieved of the command of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and Gen. M. D. LEGGETT appointed in his place.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CASSVILLE, Ga., Saturday, May 21, 1864.

A lull in the almost incessant marching and fighting of the Twentieth Army Corps, during the past twenty days, enables me to give you some account of the late splendid operations of the combined armies commanded by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN.

After the defeat of the rebels at Resaca, the different corps of the army were at once started in pursuit. Gen. HOOKER's being on the left wing, crossed the Connasauga above Resaca, and Coosawattee some dozen miles of that point. The column in its line of march passed over that portion of the battle-field occupied by the rebel army. There were abundant evidences of the precipitancy of the enemy's flight. His dead were left unburied, and their blackened and mangled corpses lay scattered among the dense thickets in horrible profusion. Their remains seemed to have received no more attention than might have been expected for the carcasses of so many beasts. Where one of their field hospitals had been was found the living form of a rebel soldier, stretched upon the operating table, preparatory to a surgical operation, then abandoned in that wild forest, with no human soul near to minister to him even a cup of water. The poor man, though still breathing, was in a state of insensibility, and his face was mottled with the hues of death. Such is the humanity of those who have lifted rebellious hands against the civilization of the age, and thus do the leaders in the crime care for the dupes of their folly!

Gen. HOOKER's column did not come up with any considerable portion of the flying foe until the 19th inst. On that day the enemy was discovered in strong force near Cassville. Gen. HOOKER immediately made dispositions to attack him, and pushed forward his divisions in line of battle. The rebels immediately withdrew, and was pursued by our triumphant lines until nightfall. BURNSIDE's division entered the village of Cassville and held it. During the night the enemy again decamped, and pursued his Southern begins.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Official Report from Admiral Foote.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 31.

The Navy Department has received an official dispatch from Admiral PORTER, dated Cairo, May 28, announcing his arrival there, (before reported) and in which he states that he arrived at Cairo, four days from Red River.

On the 26th the army had all crossed the Atchafalaya, and Gen. SMITH's division embarked. The gunboats covered the army until all were over. Gen. SMITH, who brought up the rear, turned on the enemy with part of his command under Gen. MOWER, killed and wounded a number, and captured one hundred and eighty prisoners and two field pieces. This makes eight or nine pieces captured by Gen. SMITH, beside the guns of Fort de Russey, in all of which captures Gen. MOWER bore a conspicuous part.

The river is quiet between this place and Red River.

The rebels had a battery on the bank below Lunica Point, but the gunboats drove them off after a sharp engagement.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 30.

Arrived last night, steampship *St. Louis*, crowded with passengers.

The town of Forest Hill was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $50,000.

Dates to May 4 say that affairs in Northwestern Mexico are quiet.

GENS. NORZAGARY and OSTEGA have withdrawn their troops to Saltillo.

JUAREZ cannot place much reliance on his Generals, who act very independently.

Late sales of mines are: Gould & Curry, $1,800 per foot; Savage, $2,150; Ophir, $600; showing a decline of about 30 per cent. in six months.

Much excitement exists relative to the Congressional action on the taxing of the mines.

The movement for a change of currency in Nevada Territory is not sustained by the capitalists.

New-Hampshire Union State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, May 31.

The New-Hampshire Union State Convention met to-day, Ex-Gov. HARRIS presiding. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Baltimore Convention: ORSMON STEARNS, of Concord; JOHN B. CHASE, of Manchester; Ex-Gov. WILLIAM HAILE, of Hinsdale; THOMAS E. SAWYER, of Dover. Resolutions pledging the people of New-Hampshire to sustain the Administration in quashing the rebellion, and recommending ABRAHAM LINCOLN for reelection, were unanimously adopted.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 31.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital Stock	$32,281,700
Loans and Discounts	36,274,700
Specie	6,322,800
Due from other Banks	15,219,900
Due to other Banks	11,123,000
Deposits	31,316,000
Circulation	9,404,000

From the South.

GEN. LEE'S ORDER ON THE DEATH OF J. E. B. STUART.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 20.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.—The Commanding General announces to the army, with heartfelt sorrow, the death of Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. STUART, late commander of the cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Among the gallant soldiers who have fallen in this war, Gen. STUART was second to none in valor, in zeal, in unflinching devotion to his country.

His achievements inform a conspicuous page of the history of this army, with which his name and services will be forever associated. To military capacity of a high order, and all the noble virtues of the soldier, he added the brighter graces of a pure life, enlisted and sanctified by the Christian's faith and hope.

The mysterious hand of an all-wise God has removed him from the scene of his earthly fame. His grateful countrymen will mourn his loss, and cherish his memory. To his comrades in arms he has left the sweet recollection of his stainless and the inspiring influence of his example.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE REBEL GEN WALKER.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes: "I have had an interview with the rebel Gen. WALKER; found him a good-looking and well-spoken man, his age, I should think, about forty. He told me he was a nephew of ROBERT J. WALKER, who was big enough from the age of twelve years. He said that the day before he would have preferred to die, but that he felt much better now, for everything was done, that could be done, for his health and comfort.

I told Gen. WALKER that I believed there was no disposition among us to treat otherwise than with all kindness, any wounded and suffering man who might fall into our hands. His eyes filled with tears at these words. He told me he was a member of the Episcopal Church. When first taken possession he was rather savage and fierce, but now I saw him he was very gentle and subdued. I felt no little interest in him. His leg had been amputated, and he expressed himself confident he should recover. This, however, I understand, is rather doubtful."

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.—Judge FRENCH having resigned the above office, a convention of the Judges of the Superior Court, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the Supervisors met yesterday in the chambers of the Board of Supervisors, Chief Justice ROSEBOOM presiding, and proceeded to appoint a Commissioner in the manner provided by law. Supervisor WILLIAM F. PURDY nominated Deforest FARNUM, Esq., for the position, and on motion of Judge GARVIN it was unanimously voted upon that, resulting in Mr. FARNUM's unanimous election.

The Commissioner elect will not assume possession of the office until the first of July, in order to enable Judge FRENCH to arrange his papers and accounts.

GEN. BUTLER'S CAMPAIGN.

Misapprehensions Concerning It—Causes of its Failure—The Failure to Take Petersburg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HEAD AND JAMES, Friday, May 27, 1864.

I have noticed recently some discussion with regard to the operations of Gen. BUTLER immediately prior to and during the battle of the 16th inst., and I judge by the articles I have read that no opinions on both sides are not very well informed.

Gen. BUTLER is censured in your very valuable paper for two reasons: First, because, in neglect of the supposed advice of Gen. GRANT, he did not fortify the position he held before the second line of rebel works, on the 15th inst.; and secondly, because he withdrew his forces after the battle of the 16th had been lost. I admit that if Gen. BUTLER had fortified his position on the 15th, he might have withstood the rebel attack on the foggy morning of the 16th, and thus created the responsibility of the fearful loss sustained by our army; but I contend that, even in that case, he would have been obliged eventually to abandon the position, and effect a retreat under perhaps greater difficulties; as the result shows he has not a sufficient number of men to force his way to Richmond, and there is no position on the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, where he could have fortified himself, in a short time, so that he could have remained with safety more than a day or two. He would have been exposed continually to attack in front and rear, and on the left flank. The fact is, however, BUTLER's retreat from Drury's Bluff to his fortifications near Bermuda Hundred, was clearly the part of wisdom and prudence, and probably what saved his army from destruction. BUTLER's army deserves great credit for his firmness in not pressing further than he did, for he could have had no better position here. There were no chances of success. Whatever Gen. BUTLER's personal views may have been, his army certainly felt perfectly confident of defeat. Little or no confidence, in fact, was placed in the military ability of most of the Generals commanding, by the inferior officers and rank and file.

The disposition of Gen. BUTLER's forces the night before the battle, was very badly executed. Instead of having a line of battle supported by a line of battle in reserve, he had only one line. The reserves also were few and badly disposed. The manoeuvres during the fight were very clumsy, unskilful and unsatisfactory, and showed that military genius did not stand at the head of affairs. The enemy manoeuvred very skilfully and rapidly, throwing his solid columns of troops upon various parts of Gen. BUTLER's long and weak line successively, beating them army by detail. He threw his force first upon Gen. BRANNAN's right flank; then, quickly as the scene of action, as eagle, he struck his centre, and then his left, driving back those parts of Gen. BUTLER's line in confusion, and inflicting, and incurring great loss. If Gen. BUTLER's great mistake consisted in not selecting in the first instance, when the great strategic point for our army south of Richmond, that is Petersburgh. This place could have been easily taken immediately after Gen. BUTLER's landing at Bermuda Hundred, and being on the south side of the Appomattox River and the junction of several railroads, would have been a place of vast importance to us. Petersburgh would have been a splendid base for any operations Gen. BUTLER wished to make, and his army would have been safe there; then he would have cut off a very important channel of supplies to LEE's army, and even those with the assistance of our gunboats, he could have cut off all reinforcements and supplies coming from the South toward Richmond.

The statement that the mette of the 16th was only a feint to cover the small cavalry raid of KAUTZ, is too contemptibly absurd to need refutation. No one will be deceived by it. Gen. BUTLER's campaign south of Richmond is ended, and another must commence, though with regret, inasmuch as a failure, many sacrifices are attended with great loss of human life and limb.

The Gunboat Kearsarge.

CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS.

A letter to the Philadelphia *North American*, dated, United States sloop *Kearsarge*, May 16, off Flushing, Province of Zealand, Netherlands, says:

"The dry dock into which we hauled the ship here was right in the centre of an old Dutch tomb. The ship's bows rested on the remains of one of the vaults which contained the arms of an ancient family, and the stern on another. In the centre of the dock, while the bilgeon almost penetrated the recesses of an upper chamber, more to the amusement of the fair and fat occupant, who, no doubt, congratulated herself on possessing so rare an opportunity for flirting with Jack TAR. On his part, Jack found no impediment on account of attending to duties at the extreme end of the aforesaid pig-beam. At the end of three days the ship was restored to the roadstead, with all of her crew on board, and in thorough repair. The officers were, however, worn out with anxiety, labor and fatigue.

We have just been informed that two small steamers are outside of the port waiting for us, and I have been completing my preparations for the fight. I do not relish much reliance on the report, as the rebs have not hitherto shown any great desire to risk themselves or their vessels in contact with me. With abundant opportunities for engaging us, and with a great disparity of force in their favor, they have always avoided us; and as evidences of their cowardice, always ostentatiously, boast, and have the same read-boast, and, only seek to meet them and use up with which they would replace the grand old stars and stripes. The Dapperdaam, formerly the British sloop-of-war Victor, cannot go to sea, having been seized by the French Government. The Georgia has gone into Liverpool to be sold, and the Florida and Alabama to lose another. These vessels are supposed to be in the Bay of Biscay, for the purpose of escorting the safe entry of two new rebel—but purporting to belong to the French China Company. We shall soon know. If possible, One of them, the Osaca, is advertised to sail on the 25th May, and the other, the Tycoo, on the same day in June. They are now both of them in Rotterdam.

SUNDAY NIGHT AT SEA.—Here we are, on our way to Dover. But we can see nothing of the enemy's rebel cruisers that lay in wait for our coming—according to report. They have vanished all over their old haunts, and are

RECORD OF THE VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

$9,000 Men Raised in Ten Months, 20,000 Credited, $6,500,000 Expended—The Anticipated New Call—Volunteering Believed to be Exhausted.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Committee on Volunteering, submitted to the Board of Supervisors yesterday:

On the 25th inst. Brig.-Gen. Hays mailed personally upon the Chairman of your committee and communicated to him the following telegram from Provost-Marshal-General Fry:

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1864.

To Gen. HAYS, New-York:

Confer with other authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and districts to commence raising men at once. [illegible] of the new call referred to in yesterday's dispatch from the Secretary of War to Gen. DIX.

It is quite necessary, in the advance of the different districts, that they observe them by commencing immediately on assumed quotas. Spare no efforts to complete the revision of enrollment at the earliest possible day. The exact new quota will be based upon it. I want it reported to me as the first return to indicate that a further call for men is certain. It becomes at once a serious question with your Committee as to the proper course to be pursued in regard to the men likely to be demanded under the new call. If the call should be for 200,000 men, the quota would be more than 11,000, or about 7,000 more than 4,000 called for.

Your committee gave this subject the fullest consideration, and came to it with a desire to do justice both to the county, the regiment and the National Government; and, with their enlarged experience in raising volunteers, they submit that the most important is the consideration of the subject by the constituted authorities.

The first point to be considered was the financial one, in which the county is to bear no danger. Our

[illegible] ever made to recruit the regiments now in the field, and individually, and by every possible method, to secure subscriptions to the Volunteer Fund, to fill Wall-street, to secure subscriptions to the Volunteer Fund, either [illegible] the greater part of the first month, and [illegible] citizens, in small amounts. And it was [illegible] to carry on operations, until the Legislature [illegible] and provided for the [illegible]. But [illegible] Legislature [illegible] to the County of New-York [illegible] $1,000,000 to be [illegible] by your Committee, which has [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

The New-York Times Wednesday June 1, 1864

DRY GOODS.

E. ESTEY,
MODERATING GOODS,
LINEN GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
MIRRORS AND STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS AND YANKEE NOTIONS,
SAUT'S CELEBRATED

FRENCH KID GLOVES,
No. 851 and 853 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FORTIETH-ST.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN THE DOUBLE SKIRTS.
SPRING SKIRTS.
NO. 341 & 343 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

PATENT DOUBLE ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.
THE DOUBLE ELLIPTIC SKIRT
FOR LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY, AND DURABILITY,
IS UNEQUALED, CONSISTING OF
ELEGANCE, COMFORT,
NO SPRINGS TO GET OUT OF ORDER.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE DOUBLE SPRING SKIRT COMPANY,
No. 341 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

PATENT DOUBLE ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.
THE DOUBLE ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT
IS UNEQUALED FOR LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY, AND DURABILITY,
COMBINING ELEGANCE, COMFORT,
AND ECONOMY.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE DOUBLE SPRING SKIRT COMPANY,
No. 341 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

MEDALLION SPRING SKIRTS.
THE MOST PERFECT SKIRTS IN USE.
MANUFACTURED BY
E. T. GIDDINGS & CO.,
Broadway and Fourteenth-st.

SPRING SKIRTS.
SPRING SKIRTS.
SPRING SKIRTS.
HOOP SKIRTS.
HOOP SKIRTS.
HOOP SKIRTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR GOODS.
WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR GOODS.
WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR GOODS.
WE WARRANT ALL OUR GOODS.
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The New-York Times, Saturday, June 1, 1864

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 31.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

Sherman Flanking Johnston Out of Allatoona Pass.

Our Troops Occupy Kingston.

Rebels Fleeing Southward.

Cassville Evacuated.

Johnston Retreating Upon Cartersville.

Sherman Pushing Forward Rapidly.

Gen. Thomas Moving Upon Dalton.

Gen. Schofield Marching Upon Rome.

Gen. McPherson Moving Upon Resaca.

Gen. Sherman Reported Within Ten Miles of Dalton.

Gen. Johnston Retreating Upon Resaca.

Gen.

...Army, the Military Committee, said, that this ...ubject, from the commencement of the military ...ministration down, the commencement of the war. The ...ommencement of the war in the West in, that the Ohio ...ommenced in the West in, that the Ohio ...ommenced in the West in, that the Ohio ...ommenced

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
WINSLOW & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DUE 1ST AND 15TH, IN GOLD, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
ANY NOTE due on the 1st and 15th of each month, and bearing interest, can be renewed at the option of the holder, for one month, by presenting it at the office of the Company on or before the day of maturity, and paying the interest to date.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND CENTRAL NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT.
The subscription books will close for sale and exchange of the bonds of the above Company, at the present market rates, on Saturday, June 4, 1864.
Parties desiring to subscribe for the bonds, or to exchange their securities for them, will please call at the office of the undersigned, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, where the bonds can be seen, and all information obtained.
WINSLOW & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORTY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, June 2, for the purchase of the following Transports, viz:
Steamer Ericsson, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Mississippi, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Ohio, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Tennessee, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Kentucky, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Virginia, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Georgia, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Connecticut, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Rhode Island, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Vermont, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Illinois, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Indiana, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Michigan, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Wisconsin, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Iowa, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Minnesota, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Kansas, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Nebraska, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Dakota, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Utah, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Arizona, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Nevada, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Oregon, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Montana, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Idaho, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Washington, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Colorado, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Dacotah, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Wyoming, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Alaska, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Powhatan, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Potomac, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Rappahannock, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Susquehanna, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Yazoo, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Tallahassee, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Chickamauga, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Ocmulgee, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Osceola, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Pocahontas, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Seminole, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Tuscarora, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Metacomet, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Agawam, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Winnebago, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Chattahoochee, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Genesee, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Mahaska, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Canandaigua, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Tioga, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Sciota, 1,000 tons burthen, with two engines, 60 inch stroke, 7 feet diameter of cylinder, and 30 feet length of piston.
Steamer Sacramento

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOATS FOR ALBANY.—MANAGER OF FIRE.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. James P. Talman, will leave foot of Christopher-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at Yonkers, Nyack, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Cozzens's, Cold Spring, West Point, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Oakhill and Hudson; returning will run on alternate days with the DREW, forming a daily line. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked to points West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Matteawan, Milton, Poughkeepsie, New Hamburgh and Staatsburg. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Thurber, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Conklin, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted), from foot of Jay-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 5:15 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Pier No. 28 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Sloop Line to Saybrook and New-London.

STEAMER BROADWAY WILL LEAVE Pier foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,233, for one hundred shares of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company's Common Stock, in name of George Stanley is Co. Also, Certificate No. 1,364, for two hundred shares Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Common Stock, in name of Lockwood & Co. Also, Certificate No. 831, for one hundred shares Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Preferred Stock, in name of Cannon & Co. All the above, if mislaid, in same package, at the office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Warehouse and Storage Bonds, viz.

Nos. 943 and 949, $500 each, issued by Toledo and Wabash Railway Company.

No. 662, $1,000, issued by Toledo and Wabash Railway Company.

Nos. 1,791 and 1,351, $500 each, issued by Toledo and Wabash Railway Company.

No. 2,155, $500, issued by Wabash and Western Railway Company.

The transfer of said stock and payment of coupons to said bonds have been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate said stock or bonds.

Application will be made for new certificates. The finder is requested to return the same to

CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,418,371 for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Dwight Townsend. Also, Certificate No. 16,365, for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Dwight Townsend, indorsed by Edward Jernegan. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the certificates. Application will be made for new certificates. The finder is requested to return the same to

PETERS & PROBST, No. 13 Broad-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,695, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 25, 1863, in the name of Cannon & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate. The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 29 Wall-st.

LOST—EITHER IN THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE Bank or on the way to the Post-office, a Receipt-book, containing Receipts for Seamen's Wages, &c. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 324 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE AND INNOCENT.

The best purgative in the world, whose fame as a curative is unrivaled.

SOLD AT PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

BRANDRETH HOUSE,

and No. 4 Union-square, New-York, and by all dealers in medicines.

Observe B. BRANDRETH on Government Stamp, which secures the genuine.

DR. HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A Manual, with large type and illustrations, is sent free by mail for 25c., or sent to any address free of charge, for one dollar, on receipt of the price. Address DR. V. HUMPHREY'S, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 10 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, Without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 22 years, practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all other combined. Those who have been cured by others the have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from imprudence, exposure or self-abuse, whose constitutions are in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by the only treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt attention by addressing him, may get a permanent cure effected by having a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 10 Franklin-st. Call; send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored, in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful remedy overcomes the most shattering constitutions, radically carries Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure by this method is less than by any other. Exposure to the cold weather is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are perfect. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, Druggist, No. 1 Park-row, New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Fellow of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the system. His success during a thirty years' practice, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, nervous weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Hours, 9 to 8. Read Dr. C.'s qualifications. He would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

INCUMBENT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. L. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for married females only, and those contemplating such, is now in the fourteenth edition of family, with full instructions, and many useful directions. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada. Also, Dr. M.'s Lectures on Diseases of Women, delivered in New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 5 Verandah (Astor House). No. 25 Ann-st. and No. 12 Court-st., Boston.

A PRIZE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the obstructed to health. Forty-eight hours, if not sooner; but obstinate cases, from neglect or mismanagement, No. 2, which are four degrees stronger. Upon No. 1, and each never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 129A Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 4,849 P. O. Post-office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CHEAP. This disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, is cured without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures when all others have failed or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be procured in quantities for less. Sold at the office of the Dispensary, No. 5 Divinity-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., HAVE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic Affections, Gonorrhœa and Gleet, enables me to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of improper indulgence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are offered for sale for ladies married and single, which are the very best for bringing on the courses, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted to effect a cure in every respect or the price will be refunded. Sold by WALTER POWERS, Druggist, No. 1 Park-row, New-York. Same Remedy of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION have extracted teeth daily for one year by the Nitrous Oxide Gas, without a single instance of failure or unpleasant effects. Office, No. 21 Bond-st.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth extracted during a quiet sleep, positively without pain or injurious results. No unpleasant after large number of persons requiring his professional services, Dr. HOYT has removed to the four-story building, No. 376 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MEETINGS.

THE RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS will meet at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) June 2, at 2 P. M., for final action on the early closing movement. All employers will please attend without fail.

JOHN G. GRAHAM, President.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—Building	3,623	
ERIN—Building	3,125	
ONTARIO—Building	3,125	
HELVETIA—Building	3,000	
LOUISIANA	2,700	Kneilis.
VIRGINIA	2,400	Gracie.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,267	Brocklebank.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, June 4.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, June 18.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $20 in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but all passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The payment of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steam to Liverpool and Glasgow. The fine, fast-sailing, A 1, Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier 4, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$70
Intermediate.....45 | Steerage.....30

Payable in Currency.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 8 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail side-wheel steamship

COLUMBIA,

D. S. BARTON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the post-office.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 21st of May,

SATURDAY, 18th of June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. HAWKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. The United States Mail side-wheel steamship

EVENING STAR,

W. R. BELL, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 47, N. R., foot of Houston-st. For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES A. RAYNUR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine-class United States Mail steamship

LOUISIANA,

Capt. HOUSMAN, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $80. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....June 4
ETNA.....Saturday.....June 11
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Amsterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $100; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on TUESDAY, May 31, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Capt. LANG, will leave Jersey City for Liverpool on WEDNESDAY next, 1st June. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 15th June.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES of goods per steamship ARAGO, which vessel sailed from Southampton for New-York, on May 21, via Havre, are hereby notified to be in readiness to receive their goods as the vessel will be ready to discharge on her arrival at this port.

Consignees are requested to order to avoid expense of discharging under general order, to call at the office of the undersigned immediately, with their bills of lading for indemnity, and the owners' bonds.

LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passengers trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Duane-st., (ferry entrance through Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

R. F. STRETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. SCOONMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at Hunter's slip, Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 11 A. M., 2, 4, 5 and 6 P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. On Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 11 A. M., and 1, 6 and 9 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BATTOFFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER AR-RANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Brightwood and Babylon at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Bryant at 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Wm Field at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Returning, stops at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
4:30 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cleveland.
5 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. H. BERRY will leave the wharf foot of Market-st., FOR TOTTENVILLE, (Staten Island,) at 9 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Toms River, and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:55 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.

W. F. GRIFFITH, General Superintendent.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2, 3:15, 5:15, 6:45 and 8:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M. and 3:15 and 5:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. For North Hills and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

D. D. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-st.	FROM THIRTIETH-st.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:20, 10:37 A. M. and 4:37 and 6:20 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:20 P. M. from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies wearying alone or families will find this the shortest and easiest route. There is but one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and only two to St. Louis. Office, No. 276 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
4:30 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cleveland.
5 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING.

PATERSON, N. J.—TUESDAY 17TH, WEDNESDAY 18TH AND THURSDAY, 9TH OF JUNE.

First Day—PURSE of $500; mile heats. THE JERSEY DERBY of $1,000, entrance, p. p. 1½ mile dash. $2 entrance. PURSE of $1,000; mile heats, best three in five in harness. James S. Turner enters s. g. Dan Mace; John Turner, of Philadelphia, enters b. m. May Queen: Samuel McLaughlin enters blk. g. Lamont; Hiram Woodruff enters s. m. Lady Emma; Dan Mace enters b. g. Kaustons to be named since entering. Carr leave South Ferry at 1 o'clock.

SHAW & WELSH, Proprietors.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING on TUESDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Purse and stake of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five in harness. James S. Turner enters s. g. Dan Mace; John Turner, of Philadelphia, enters b. m. May Queen: Samuel McLaughlin enters blk. g. Lamont; Hiram Woodruff enters s. m. Lady Emma; Dan Mace enters b. g. Kaustons to be named since entering. Cars leave South Ferry at 1 o'clock.

SHAW & WELSH, Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

66 Wall, and

corner Canal and Thompson sts.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.

MATERIAS CLARK, President.
WM. B. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOYD, Surveyor.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 67 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864.....82,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 235 per cent.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
F. NOTMAN, Secretary.

GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER M. CORNELIUS, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 6th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 1 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term of service is to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter, addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. V. TAYLER, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to attended without further notice.

JOHN FOX,
TERENCE FARLEY, } Committee.
JOHN FOX.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRIGGS,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman CRIMMINS,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERMAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
S. ODYKE,
JOHN C. HENRION,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman LAFLAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 322 Washington-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and Waugh's celebrated Nonpareil Torpedoes, sold wholesale at his up-town depot, Nos. 209 and 211 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. FALLON & UNDERHILL, No. 110 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, six horse power, with hoisting gear attached. Address DANIEL, Post No. 150, Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SOMETHING AT 7:45, CONCLUDES WITH LAUGHABLE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Every EVENING and MATINEE.

MLLE. NESSVALI,

Who has won the highest encomiums for her most successful delineations of

ANGELO,

with the songs of "Tee-tee the Star" (words by S. R. Firke, Esq.,) and "Brave Marco."

IN JOHN BROUGHAM'S GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA IN FIVE TABLEAUX, ENTITLED

BEL DEMONIO,

Pronounced by

DENSELY-CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES, AND THE PRESS GENERALLY,

A SUPERB AND PERFECT PRODUCTION,

SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,

GORGEOUS NEW COSTUMES,

NOVEL MECHANISM,

RICH FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,

COMPLETE GRAND BALLET,

Original Music under the direction of C. Harvey B. Dodworth,

GRAND TABLEAUX,

with auxiliary aid supplied by

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS,

and the following talented artists:

Messrs. J. Nannan, J. W. Collier, J. P. Hazan, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, R. E. Holmes; Misses Rose Eytinge, Mary Wells, Sherrets, Moore; Mlle. Katarina, Ellis, Kruger, Beaton, &c. &c.

THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at 8o'clock precisely.

TO-NIGHT,

THIRD TIME ON ANY STAGE,

the entirely original drama, of novel construction and peculiar effects, in three acts, entitled,

CAPTAIN BLAND,

with new scenery, costumes and appointments, incidental music, dance, and most excellent cast.

Captain Bland.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Peter Perkins, a lawyer.....Mr. Young
The Earl of Chillingham.....Mr. Daly
Surly Joe.....Mr. Norton
Lieutenant Blake.....Mr. Pope
Jacob.....Mr. Harris
Nathaniel.....Mr. Thorne
Mrs. Bluster.....Miss Mary Gannon
Margaret Leigh.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Mary.....Miss Mary Barrett

THURSDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
FRIDAY—131st night of ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—CAPTAIN BLAND.

CINDERELLA	Second week	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	at	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	Mrs. H. Holman's,	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	No. 720 Broadway,	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	Academy of Music,	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	opposite the New-York	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	Hotel,	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	Matinée	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	every Wednesday	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	and Saturday	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	afternoon.	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	at 3 o'clock.	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	Every evening	CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA	at ½ o'clock.	CINDERELLA

MR. AND MRS. VANDENHOFF'S

Last Reading but one this Season,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1,

At DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway,

ROMEO AND JULIET—Scenes from acts I., II. and III.

IMITATIONS OF ELOCUTIONISTS, by Mr. Vandenhoff.

Lover's Entertainments at PARK THEATRE.

Tickets 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

FINAL READING FRIDAY EVENING.

EXCURSIONS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REGATTA NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The steamer MEDA, provided by the Club for the members of the Press, will leave the foot of Christopher-st. on THURSDAY next, June 2, at 10 A. M. precisely; the foot of 17th-st., N. R., at 10:30 A. M. Accommodation upon this occasion has been provided for ladies. Refreshments served on board. Tickets $1, to be had of the Regatta Committee, or upon application to HASWELL BROTHERS, No. 100 West-st.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMboats, barges and groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st. (office removed from Vesey-st.

FAIRS.

A FAIR IS NOW BEING HOLDEN FOR the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., which will continue till Thursday night, June 2. In consequence of the riots of last July, the Asylum is greatly in need of funds; it is hoped therefore that the wealthy and benevolent will cordially respond to this public appeal in aid of the poor and the fatherless.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND

MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $300 AND $100 CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,

AND

$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that the recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted from the quotas of the places where they elect to be enrolled, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have received to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following County cash bounty, upon each being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy.....200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....150

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CO

Grades.

Fife & or Orderly Sergeants.....per month.
All other Sergeants, each.....17 per month.
Corporals.....13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers.....12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard.....13 per month.
Privates at Sea.....14 50 per month.
Seamen and ordinary seamen who will be shipped for two years will receive in addition to the above bounty of $100, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen.....$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen.....25 per month.
Coal-passers.....16 per month.
Seamen.....16 per month.
Ordinary Seamen.....14 per month.
Landsmen.....12 per month.
Boys.....10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, about 5 feet high, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by applicants to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All recruiting stations will be continued by applying at the Naval rendezvous, in the Park, to persons who are enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this city.

All recruits being examined, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. — Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 348 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 128 South-st.
CAPT. A. M. BENYOORT, U. S. N., No. 16 Bowery.
EDWARD T. MEEKER, U. S. M. C., County Bounty Rooms, No. 16 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Gen. Fremont Nominated for President.

John Cochrane, of New-York, for Vice-President.

One Hundred and Fifty-six Delegates in Attendance.

THE PLATFORM, SPEECHES, ETC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, May 31.

The Convention to-day was attended by one hundred and fifty-six [156] men, who claimed to be the representatives from fifteen States and the District of Columbia.

The organization was early effected, as the permanent officers were assigned to the gentleman who came here ostensibly as friends of Gen. GRANT. The convention, being substantially agreed upon essentials, did not waste time on minor matters. After a little squabbling as to phrases used in the platform, the convention proceeded to nominate Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT for President, voting down every proposition that looked like postponing action.

The convention gave their nominee some good hearty cheers, and then nominated Gen. JOHN COCHRANE for Vice-President. Of course the convention adjourned sine die after that.

LEO.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Caucus of the *Germania* Radicals—The War Democrats.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 30.

There was an informal gathering of the German delegates, the radical men, and war Democrats, at Cosmopolitan Hall to-night, Col. Meza, Chairman and CASPAR BUTZ, of Chicago, Secretary. Gen. COCHRANE, on invitation, addressed the assemblage briefly. He said that terrible as is the contest that is being waged for the overthrow of the rebellion, not less serious is the question that must be decided when the dearest rights of the citizen is imperilled, while the soldier has been unguarded against the common foe. Repeated blows have been aimed at the rights of the Constitution, the liberties and institutions of the people, and because of these dangerous encroachments this meeting has assembled. The constitutional period has arrived when the people must speak upon the subject of the rights of man. If these encroachments continue there is danger of the partial destruction of the liberties of the people. If submitted to and permitted, they must result in such a destruction of the rights and liberties of man as will chill the hearts and blanch the cheeks of the bravest.

Of the war, he said that it must be continued until the rebellion is completely subdued, but it should be remembered that there never has been, and never can be a war the main question of which does not become one of finance, and the toleration of the army of shoddyites, who have been sucking the life-blood of the nation through the treasury, they also have been the loudest in protestations of patriotism and loyalty.

On the question of Slavery, he said that one effect of the war was to render the black man free, and, being free, removed from all constitutional record of Slavery.

He spoke of the right of asylum as one of the blessings offered by this country to the downtrodden of the old world, and arraigned the Administration on the charge of having received and sent back without process of plea or legal knowledge of his guilt or innocence one who had sought shelter on our shores. He condemned this not as a wrong and an outrage, and pleaded with hopefully until November for the people's verdict upon it. He denounced the suppression of newspapers as a crime against the liberties of the citizens, and said that even a censorship over the press was an outrage without justification.

In conclusion he said that we were then to establish principles upon which alone a truly great Democratic party must flourish.

He was followed by Ex-Governor JOHNSON, who said that having belonged to many political parties, and speaking from experience thus gained he had come to the conclusion that man of the most radical feelings are always nearest right, and he was satisfied that only the most radical measures alone can save the Union.

Gen. MCCLURTAN offered a resolution declaring that the Administration is to restore protected rights of citizenship, freedom of the press and speech; declares against arbitrary arrests and seizures of property; in favor of the Monroe doctrine; the right of asylum, and fraternity to struggling republics of the Old World and New.

Mr. GOSNELL, of New-York, also offered a platform, which was referred.

On motion, the following Committee of Arrangements was appointed:

PARKER PILLSBURY, New-Hampshire.
E. GILBERT, New-York.
WM. C. CARY, Vermont.
KARL HEINTZEN, Massachusetts.
Maj. HASKELL, Connecticut.
Dr. GREENE, New-Jersey.
N. P. SAWYER, Pennsylvania.
C. E. MOSS, Missouri.
E. PRUSING, Illinois.
B. B. CHAPMAN, Ohio.
J. P. SLISALT, Iowa.
Judge BAILEY, Kansas.
JOSEPH POST, Indiana.
FELDNER J. REIS, Wisconsin.
M. WOLF, District of Columbia.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Preliminary Organization Effected—John Cochrane President of the Convention.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, May 31.

The convention opened to-day with some 350 to 400 delegates in attendance.

It was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Mr. GOSNELL, of New-York, on whose nomination Ex-Gov. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, was chosen temporary Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON, on taking the Chair, briefly and eloquently returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He hoped that the proceedings of this convention would be conducted so as to strike with a force and power worthy of the great objects and principles we have in view.

On motion, Mr. B. H. BARNES, of California, and Mr. WOLF, of the District of Columbia, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the following were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization: Messrs. ELIZ G. ANDREWS, of Maine; Parker Pillsbury, of New-Hampshire; Stephen S. Foster, of Massachusetts; A. G. Galvin, of New-York; Wm. Goodell, of New-York; E. P. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania; John T. Sargfinan, of Maryland; Cooper Rose, of Illinois; Charles B. Mega, of Missouri; and L. D. Bailey, of Kansas.

A motion to appoint a committee on credentials elicited some debate.

Several delegates opposed the motion, on the ground that there are many citizens present who supported political organizations in the several States and have been furnished with no credentials.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. CARY, of Missouri, here rose and renewed the motion. He thought the time would come when every member of this convention would be proud of his connection with it; and he desired that a record should be made to show the world and all lovers of liberty and law that we are here for a tried and good purpose, in spite of LINCOLN and the devil.

It was quite necessary to enroll the names of all present, and the only credentials required shall be a declaration that the delegate has come here in response to the calls for the Cleveland Convention.

The New-York, Albany and Western calls were first read, and on motion laid on the table.

The following committee was appointed to enroll the names of the delegates: Messrs John A. Millard, John Duthmeier, N. P. Sawyer, M. Redmon and Jesse Alden.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported the following names for permanent officers of the convention:

For President—Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—James Hill, of Maine; Parker Pillsbury, of New-Hampshire; Wm. Cary, of Vermont; Edmund Tuttle, of Connecticut; Rev. Henry T. Cheever, of Massachusetts; Joseph Pinch, of New-York; Dr. L. Greiner, of New-Jersey; W. C. Smithers, of Maryland; Alfred G. Lloyd, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Enos B. Chapman, of Ohio; Dr. Hamming, of Indiana; Ernst Prussing, of Illinois; Dr. T. Olshausen, of Missouri; Thomas P. Wright, of Kentucky; O. P. Gilbert, of Iowa; C. C. Foote, of Michigan; Isaac Nossaddl, of Wisconsin, and J. P. Legate, of Kansas.

Secretaries—Leonard Vandercar, of New-York; S. Wolf, of the District of Columbia; James D. Owens, of Pennsylvania, and Col. Charles E. Mega, of Missouri.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Chair then appointed PARKER PILLSBURY, of New-Hampshire, and Col. MEGA, of Missouri, to notify Gen. COCHRANE of his election as President of the Convention, and escort him to the chair.

Gen. COCHRANE, on returning his thanks to the convention, said:

GENTLEMEN: The duty of this convention will be well performed in accordance with the views and wishes of the people whom it represents; and in performing this duty, it will advance to a position that must command universal applause. We are here occupying a common ground, that of the broadest and most catholic principles of democracy. We are here not for party, but for our country. Three years ago, when the very life of the nation was threatened, all patriots dropped party and rallied to the support of the country; but the hour is coming—indeed, it has already arrived—when the rebellion will have disappeared forever; and then it is that a free people should review the past, and erect the necessary safeguards against the vicissitudes and dangers of the future. It is at such a period you have assembled; and while sustaining, with all the vigor and strength of a great people, actuated solely by love of country, our armies in the field, you are about to organize a great civil party at home to proclaim and maintain, at all hazards, the great and memorable principles for which our soldiers are so valiantly fighting in the field. Thus, and thus only, can the people of the land enjoy the legitimate fruits of the sacrifices they have made. The rebellion must be effectually and forever suppressed. The Union must be preserved. We have not met here with a view to indulge in any criticisms with a view to weaken the Government, and we are not here to throw any impediments in the way of the march of our glorious armies. God forbid. No delegate is here to occupy any position unworthy of the proudest patriotism and the truest heart of a true American citizen. He saw before him men who, for days gone by, entertained essentially different views on the question of Slavery, but events have so shaped themselves with regard to that and other great questions within the past few years, that all can now stand upon common ground in regard to it.

The effect of the rebellion has been to destroy Slavery, and the last vestige of it must be wiped away. He alluded to the meeting of the War Democratic State Committee, at Syracuse, characterized it as an idle farce, a committee without a constituency, and assured the convention that the War Democracy of New-York are of sterner stuff than to be swayed or affected by a few peddling politicians.

While we proclaim all men on this continent free and equal, it is our duty to see that such an assertion is literally true. We must have close and unwavering regard for the civil rights of all, for if private rights are not respected, public liberty fails.

Its basis is private and individual freedom. Its method is through such rights, and we therefore declare ourselves emphatically and unequivocally for private, municipal and public liberty. Never, upon any plea or occasion, can the rights of the citizen be suffered to be unwarrantably invaded, and without due process of law. Individual rights are modified by law. If circumstances should require the enforcement of martial law, all other considerations must succumb to the necessity, but until then they should not be, they must not be, infringed upon, however specious the plea. Law is the reflex of order—order is of God, and its sanctity must be kept inviolate. When that is stricken down, then goes with it our institutions. Intimately connected with these rights, is the "freedom of the press," and the Administration or the man who would aim a blow at it is guilty of a crime—but little less guilty than he who is a traitor to the cause of his country.

Gen. COCHRANE then alluded to the "right of asylum," and declared it to be a principle of which every true American citizen ought to be proud. The refugees from the despotisms of the old world is welcome to our shores, and is presumed to be innocent of crime until he is proved guilty under the laws of the free country in which he seeks an asylum from oppression.

Gen. COCHRANE, in conclusion, spoke at some length in eulogy of the Monroe doctrine, saying that when we have got through with the rebellion, as we shall soon do, we will prove to the world that we have still left to us will and vigor enough to preserve the American continent free from the polluting tread of the vermilions of foreign powers.

Gen. COCHRANE was enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his speech, and resumed his seat amid a storm of applause.

The delegate from Iowa offered a resolution, that each delegate pledge himself not to accept any office, trust, honor or profit from the Administration in power during the next Presidential term, or be connected directly or indirectly with any Government contract; this prohibition is not to be construed as intending to prevent any delegate from becoming an active combatant in the army or navy. (Laughter, and the resolution referred.)

The President announced the following Committee of Resolutions: Thos. B. Carroll, New-York; R. Hennison, Massachusetts; Francis Rodman, Missouri; Bird B. Chapman, Ohio; Dennis Greiner, New-Jersey; L. Haskill, California; Caspar Butz, Illinois; James Dinsmore, Pennsylvania; J. E. Henkinsen, Wisconsin; P. Pillsbury, New-Hampshire; L. D. Bailey, Kansas; C. C. Foote, Michigan; Charles Post, Indiana; S. Wolf, District Columbia.

Recess till 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 4 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials reported that they found the following States represented: Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, New-York, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Maine, Indiana, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey and District of Columbia.

The Committee on Resolutions not being prepared to report,

Mr. FIELD, of New-York, addressed the assemblage in support of extreme radical views.

He was followed by Col. MOSS, of Missouri, who assured his audience that the work of this convention will be such as will make those who have ridiculed it and who have abused the confidence of the people, see and believe that it represents a power that makes success sure.

JOHN A. MILLARD, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported sundry resolutions for the government of the convention, recommending the rules of the House of Representatives, and to take the vote for candidates by States, according to their representation in Congress.

CASPER BUTZ, of Illinois, opposed voting by States, according to Congressional representation, and favored the proposition to allow each delegation present.

Col. MOSS favored voting as a great National Mass Convention, each individual delegate to have an equal voice with his associates.

After a debate, Mr. GILSON moved to strike out the objectionable clause. Carried.

Mr. CARROLL, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions:

First, That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

Second, That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

Third, That the Rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

Fourth, That the rights of free speech, free press, and the habeas corpus, to hold fugitives, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed, must be observed.

Fifth, That the rebellion has destroyed Slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its reestablishment, and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

Sixth, That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the Government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

Seventh, That the right of asylum, except for crime duly subject to law, is a recognizable principle of American liberty; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go unrebuked.

Eighth, That the national policy known as the "Monroe Doctrine," has become a recognized principle, and that its establishment of an Anti-Republican Government on this continent by any foreign Power cannot be tolerated.

Ninth, That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy, for their heroic achievements and dauntless valor in defence of our imperilled country and of civil liberty.

Tenth, That the one-term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by constitutional amendments.

Eleventh, That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice-President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Twelfth, That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, through their Representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

Thirteenth, That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

Mr. CARROLL stated that the committee were unanimous on all the resolutions save one, the last. As a matter of expediency, it was thought advisable not to recommend it, but the majority of the Committee had instructed him to report it for the consideration of the convention.

At this juncture, Mr. GILSON announced the receipt of a letter from WENDELL PHILLIPS, a synopsis of which was telegraphed yesterday; and as it had some what to say on the platform that ought to be adopted here, he moved that it now be read. Carried.

The letter was warmly applauded while being read by the Secretary.

Mr. RANSOM, of New Jersey, moved that the question on the resolutions be taken separately.

A. J. COLVIN, of New-York, said that up to within two years last past, he had never voted any other than a Democratic ticket. Two years ago, upon the question of Slavery and other great national questions, he differed from his party and voted for the lamented Gen. WADSWORTH. Last year he voted the Union ticket, with the Chairman, Gen. COCHRANE, upon it. He came to this convention because he cannot at the coming election cast his vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He could not approve of the principles and policy of his administration. He assented in the main with the resolutions reported. The Union must be preserved, and we must treat Slavery as dead never to be reanimated. The Constitution must be amended in this respect. He would go for that man for President who, loyal to the country and true to the platform that shall be put forth here, can be elected beyond a doubt. There is such a man, one who can carry the State of New-York over ABRAHAM LINCOLN by one hundred thousand majority. LORING REDFIELD, the Comptroller of New-York, was unable to be present, but addressed him a letter on this subject, which he read as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 31.

To Hon. A. J. COLVIN:

My official duties and the illness of my family will prevent me from attending the meeting called for consultation at Cleveland the 31st inst. I trust you will be there with your judicious advice. There was never a time when the safety and the welfare of the country more imperatively demanded careful deliberation, with wise and resolute action. We have lived through three years of war, and have survived many bad palmetto stumps, because the popular mind has been intently fixed upon the single purpose of suppressing the rebellion, at all hazards, and at every cost. This one idea has had such controlling power, and the masses have followed so steadily that it has served as a substitute for proper governmental leadership. But it is evident that the time is near at hand when the reestablishment of order, the removal of the cause of the rebellion, and the repairing of the terrible desolation it has produced, will require at the head of the Government the very highest qualities of leadership. How can we hope to live as a nation through the crisis before us with a weak Executive and Cabinet in a state of discord and anarchy? Will not the country be in immediate danger of falling into the same condition when it ceases to be held together by the pressure of war? It appears to me that a firm assertion of sound principles, and the election of the greatest man, regardless of former party organizations, are essential to the safety of the nation. Whether a nomination should be made at Cleveland or not, can best be determined after meeting and consulting with those who will assemble there, but if it shall be decided to nominate, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the hopes of the people throughout the country are resting upon Gen. GRANT as the candidate. He has displayed the qualities which give all men confidence. He has shown himself possessed of great ability and skill, the most indomitable courage, and most unselfish devotion to the cause of his country. Victory has attended him wherever he has gone. One year ago all confidence in the Administration was lost. The brilliant victories which have been won by Gen. GRANT have so far restored it as to encourage the Administration to attempt to rest upon the strength of his achievements, but in my judgment we should let him who has won the honors wear them, and should intrust power to one, who has shown that he knows how to wield it. We shall then have a leader at the head of affairs, in whom all loyal men will have confidence, and opposition to whom will be unpopular, and whom all will aid with alacrity.

Yours, LUCIUS ROBINSON.

It was then decided to take up the resolutions separately. The first, second, third, and fourth were adopted without dissent.

Mr. GOSNELL moved to amend the fifth by declaring that Slavery shall die instead of saying that it is dead; for, said the mover, although it is legally dead, the fact that there are over three millions of people now enslaved in the Southern States, he moved to substitute these words: "that the rebellion must be suppressed by the destruction of its motive cause, Slavery."

This was lost, after a debate, and the resolution was adopted.

The remainder were then adopted.

Col. MOSS moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President upon this platform. Carried.

Mr. RANSOM moved to reconsider, believing that it would be better policy to wait till after the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. DENYSE, of Troy, seconded the motion, believing that any nomination at this time would be premature, and calculated to defeat the very objects of this convention. Mr. D. continued at length in eulogy of Gen. GRANT, and insisted that it would be unwise and unfair, if not suicidal, to press a nomination now.

Col. MOSS moved that JOHN C. FREMONT be declared the nominee of this convention for President of the United States.

Mr. CARSON moved an amendment, that the nominating convention be held in Cleveland on the first Wednesday in September, each State to have a representation equal to that in Congress.

Lost—only nine votes in the affirmative.

Mr. FOWLE, of Washington, moved to adjourn over to the Radical Convention, at Baltimore, on the 6th of June. Declared out of order.

The nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT was then made by acclamation.

Gen. COCHRANE, B. GRATZ BROWN, and Gen. BUTLER, were named for Vice-President.

Mr. COCHRANE said that it had been deemed wise to choose him President of the convention. He was satisfied with that honor, satisfied with the proceedings, for he saw in them the establishment of a great party, and henceforth he would be content to labor not for party success, but for the salvation of the country. Yesterday, for the first time, he had heard his name mentioned in connection with the nomination for Vice-President. He doubted the wisdom of such advice. It was his clear conviction that with such a platform, if the convention should take some gentleman who was fairly identified with the War Democrats of the country and place him side by side with its chosen champion, it will establish a great and glorious party, whose principles, founded upon truth, justice and freedom, must succeed. Heartily indorsing these principles, he begged to retire.

Mr. GILSON taking the chair, the question was put, and the nomination of Gen. COCHRANE was confirmed with but a few voices in the negative.

Messrs. Gilbert, Moss, Greener, Butz and Johnson were appointed a committee to report a plan of party organization and a name for the party.

Recess till 9 P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

The Will of Col. A. J. Butler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MAY 31.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In re The Will of Andrew Jackson Butler.—The citations in this matter were returnable to-day, but, in consequence of informality in the petition, (which was sworn to by the Executor, Maj.-Gen. Benj. F. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, before a Virginia judge,) the Surrogate postponed the probate till it should be properly verified. The deceased was brother to Gen. Butler, and accompanied him to New-Orleans when that city was captured. On his return North, some months since, Col. Butler was taken ill in this City with Southern fever, and died quite suddenly at one of our hotels, leaving the present will. By it one-half of his property is left to his brother, Gen. B. F. BUTLER, who is also named as executor, one quarter to the widow of deceased, who is resident in California, and one-quarter to be held in trust by Gen. BUTLER, till the son of deceased shall attain his 30th year. The property is said to be all personal, invested in Government securities. Gen. BUTLER states on oath that it amounts to only $200,000, which refutes the stories that have appeared in some of the newspapers, fixing it at two millions. This valuation is important, and may be the subject of investigation, as the Executor being a non-resident, must give security in double the amount, on taking out letters testamentary, and it becomes the duty of the Surrogate to inquire into the value.

JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., appeared for the proponent, Gen. BUTLER, and there was no appearance on behalf of the widow and son, who are in California.

Another Injunction Against the Mariposa Company Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice J. J. Barnard.

J. W. Thompson vs. *The Mariposa Company and others.*—The injunction previously granted in this case was dissolved yesterday morning. The plaintiff sought to restrain the trustees of the company from issuing $2,000,000 in bonds. The case is precisely similar to that of Fiske vs. The Mariposa Company, previously reported in full.

John T. Cochran for the plaintiff; David Dudley Field for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lamson vs. Gremlique; Crane vs. Mills; Duffy vs. Masterson.—References ordered.

Spalman vs. Lawson.—Motion denied, with costs.

Ross vs. Morris.—Motion granted, without costs.

Ada W. Rice vs. Edward J. Rice.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

REV. MR. SELLA MARTIN.—This gentleman, who has been invited by Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BELLOWS and others, to deliver an address in this City, is to speak at the Cooper Institute *this* evening. The public, we are sure, when they learn his history, will be curious to see and hear him. He is a colored man, though not a full black. He was born a slave in Georgia. His father, who was also his master, is now a General in the rebel army. His mother died a slave many years ago. He escaped from the house of bondage and finally made his way to England. He resided in London for several years, settled as pastor of a church, not composed of colored people, but all white, yet who are not scandalized at hearing the Gospel from his lips. Such is the interest felt in him there that BAYARD NOEL has prepared a memoir of him. He now returns to this country, the land of his birth, feeling that he has a work to do at this crisis among the people of his own race. Yet though thus honored abroad, and though an earnest and faithful minister of the Gospel, this man, by the laws of Georgia, *is still a slave*, and but for our civil war he might be seized in the streets of New-York and dragged off to the South into a more hopeless bondage than ever. The object of this meeting is to introduce him to the public here. He comes, bearing letters from JOHN BRIGHT and others, commending him in very high terms. We trust he will have a kindly meeting from the people of this City.

AN ARTIST AMONG THE INDIANS.—J. G. A. WARD, the distinguished sculptor, left this City, yesterday, on a tour of study among the Indian tribes of the Far West. He will probably go as far as the Yellow Stone, in order to get the best types of the Indian head, preparatory to finishing his great statue of the "Indian Hunter," which has been under way ever since last Winter, and already bids fair to be without a rival in this peculiar style of study. Mr. WARD is fortunately an "old familiar" of the red men.

Morning Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	127⅝	100	Ill. Sc. & R. b.	97
10,000	do.	127⅝	100	Ill. Cent.	97⅛
10,000	do.	127⅝	200	Clev'd. & Pitts.	71⅞
5,000	do.	127⅝	100	Chi. & R. I.	115
10,000	do.	127⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.	87⅛
200	Erie R.	81⅛	200	P., F. W. & C.	103
100	do.	81⅛	100	do.	103
100	do.	81⅛	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	61⅜
100	do.	81⅛	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	24½
200	do.	81⅛	200	Quick. Min. Co.	24⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R.	126⅛	100	do.	24⅜
800	Reading R.	127	100	do.	24
100	do.	127	100	Canton Co.	7
100	do.	127⅛	100	Mariposa, P.	4⅝

[Advertisement.]
C—1865—X.

USE HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

EVERYBODY USES

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

They are the best tonic in the world, and can be bought everywhere.

GEORGE C. HUBBEL & CO.,
Proprietors.
Central Depot, American Express Building.

[Advertisement.]

FOR 70 CENTS—The January, February, March, April, May, and June numbers of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will be sent by return post. To secure the Pictorial Double Numbers, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, and Psychology, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Druggists and country merchants to his stock of wines and liquors, which he imported expressly for medicinal and private use.

5,000 cases of Wolfe's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, quarts.
600 cases of pints; late importations.
2,000 cases of old Cognac Brandy, various vintages.
2,000 cases of old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine.
2,000 cases of old Bourbon Whisky, five years old; warranted pure.

The imported wines and liquors are offered for sale much below the present cost of importation.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 29 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

ANDERSON.—This is a far-famed name. We have all heard of ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter fame, and ANDERSON, the wizard; but, just now, the most talked-about ANDERSON is he of NINETY-NINE BOWERY. Those who have changed their residence and some who have not may remember him in the way of Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c. The merchant before mentioned is just the person to consult; for he has excellent taste in such matters, and sells his goods at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

The delegates to the Nominating Conventions at Cleveland and Baltimore use KENT'S RARE INDIA CURRY, when they can get it. Sold by all grocers. Price 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot No. 154 Reade-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HYDE & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron Plate, only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Brilliant novelties and graphic war scenes in this week's number. All the illustrations in that—a great improvement in newspaper illustrations. Do not fail to see the valuable number. Price only 10 cents. Sold everywhere.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 31.—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Olga Rosentin, Caroline Bauer, L. W and Anna Schmidt, C. Rothholt, Miss A. Vargas, S. M. Reinhardt, A. Arnad, David and Miss L. A. Seligman, R. Fischer, W. Kelly, W. Rosenstein, A. Klimm, E. Wahrenberg, F. Reuter, F. Stürman, P. Menilland, F. Reinard, P.D. Kasper, S. and M. Sabine, Henry Hall, Caroline Zegall, F. Susnimski, M. Susnimski, Joseph Stern, H. Silfanield, H. Cohn, P. Cohn, B. Fuchs, Chas. Thranne, Wm. Meyer, Chas. Dietrich, Caroline Fritche, F. Hahn, M. Meerle, H. and A. Fischer, G. Irving, F. Wagner, A. M. Gagent, C. Eggert, V. Brunner, F. Buchrieh, C. Zimmer, Otto Forster, M. Bolter, F. Battelger, F. Maurer, M. and H. Sherr, A. Thorer.

MINUTIÆ ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises..... 4 31 | Sun Sets..... 7 34 | Moon Rises. 2 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 17 | Gov. Island.. 6 05 | Hell Gate.. 7 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, May 31.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ship Empire State, Wilson, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Rainbow, (Br.,) McKay, Pictou, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners J. C. Brooks, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ellen Lavina, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Grace Gridley, Clark, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Alice Hardy, Pearsall, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Mary, Tice, Smyrna, Del., Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Haub.,) Hasch, Hamburg May 18, and Southampton 19th, with mdse. and 615 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had fine weather and variable winds during the passage. In lat. 43, lon. 60 10, saw several large icebergs. May 25, lat. 44 59, lon. 40 14, passed ship H. B. Ludwig, bound east.

U. S. steam transport Frances, Bristow, Fortress Monroe 33 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Achilles, Condry, Alexandria, in ballast, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Delzell.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. B. Consolidated.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Mann.

Ship George Otto, (Hanov.,) Cornelius, Cardiff 65 da., with coal to Ruger Bros.

Bark Kosmos, (Drom.,) Reariel, Havana 19 da., with sugar to S. Gaudry.

Bark Houston, Spaice, Key West 10 da., in ballast to Wilkeman, Castillo & Co.

Bark Yankilabe, (of Liverpool,) Taw, Sagua 15 da., with sugar to Murdock & Smythe.

Bark Pine Fish, (of Brunswick,) Lock, Sagua 13 da., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Andersen, Cienfuegos 40 da., with marble rags, etc., to J. Fabbricotti & Co.

Bark R. E. Knight, of St. Stephen's, N. B., Carman, Cardenas 14 da., with sugar to E. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Africa, (of Setubal, W. G. A.,) Upton, Sierra Leone 36 da., with hides, ginger, etc., to C. H. Stephens.

Brig Henry, (Olds.,) Gowrie, Bahia 45 da., with hides, etc., to order.

Brig Martha Moore, Allenatis March 23, passed the Rock April 14, with wine and liquorice to Gomez, Wallis & Co. May 4, lat. 34 16, lon. 70 30, spoke Scottishman brig —, from Palermo for Philadelphia, 22 days.

Brig Orpheus, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) McCollough, Cienfuegos 17 da., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Wilmarth & Co. Sld. in co. with brig S. W. Shaw, of Yarmouth, N. S., for New-York.

Brig Isabella Hunter, (of Greenock,) Latin, Glace Bay, C. B., with coal to order.

Sailed.

May 30—Steamships Arago, Prahm.
Ship Barrowell.
Bark Hiawatha.
Brigs African Maid, Wm. F. Dodge.
Schooners Joseph Nickerson, Arabella, Sea Nymph, Ocean Bird, Harriet.

Spoken, &c.

Casper Wild—Norw. brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, 45 da. out, May 26, lat. 32 45, lon. 64 30.

Elida.—Br. schr., of Prince Edward Island, May 27, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 10.

Hinnie.—Br. bark, of Hull, cptr. W., May 23, lat. 42 30, lon. 64 30.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 31—Arr. brigs Helen, Grand Turk, 7; 1, Russian, (Span.,) schr. Clara Jenkins, St. Martins. Below, barks Cyrus Starret, from Philadelphia; Orchilla, from New-York; brigs Laurilla, from Cape Haytien; J. Jewett, from ——. Wind S. W., fresh.

Also arr. brig Laurilla, Cape Haytien May 12. Left U. S. steamer Neptune, in port, recruiting. The U. S. steamer Powhatan sailed in company with her.

Also arr. schrs. Marietta, New-York; Chief ——, New-York.

BALTIMORE, May 31—Arr. schr. Sarah McDonald, New-York.

Also, ship Rebecca, New-York.

PORTLAND, May 31—Cld. brig Hattie E. Wheeler, Tarr, Cardenas; schr. Julia, Newell, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31—Arr. bark Tecumseh, Liverpool; brig Sanders, Genoa; schr. Ocasco, Carrissa. Below, bark Petrea, Matanzas; also a bark, supposed to be the John Scollins, from Porto Cabello.

Also arr. bark Petrea, Matanzas; brig Caroline Eddy, New-York; schrs. S. A. Boyce, do.; J. E. White, from Albany.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23—Arr. steamship St. Louis, Hudson, Panama.

Foreign Ports.

At Heathers, May 22, schrs. Bob and Lady, for New-York, 15th.

Arr. at Halifax, N. S., May 28, schr. Racer, New-York; 30th, Hope, New-York.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., May 28, schr. Jack Easy, New-York; 30th, brig Ruby, New-York.

At Saragosa, May 20, schrs. N. Ohase, Thrasher, and Franklin Bell, all for New-York, 1st.

Arr. at King George's Sound March 4, ship Maria, (Br.,) (formerly Mary Melvin,) Fairbanks, Shields.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 22 FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting. I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The hearing still you possess cured my deafness in one distinct painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to you. The numerous calls tresposs on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to ask. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, lungs, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unaltered and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Gray's Patent
Molded Collars

Are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a Collar, but are *Molded and Shaped to fit the Neck*, having a perfect curve, *free from cracks or breaks*, which is obtained by our own patent process, which also secures another *Advantage possessed by no other Collar*—viz: *Space for the Cravat* in the Turn-down style, the INSIDE OF WHICH IS PERFECTLY SMOOTH AND FREE FROM PUCKERS, making this Collar, for ease, neatness, and durability, unequaled.

They are made in Turn-Down style in sizes from 12 to 17, and in Garrotte from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in neat *Box* boxes of 100 each; also in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

EVERY COLLAR is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR."

Sold by all dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The Trade only supplied at Manufacturers' prices, by

J. S. LOWREY & CO., No. 37 Warren-st.,

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

GRANT'S GREAT CAMPAIGN—THE APPROACHES TO RICHMOND.

MAP OF THE COUNTRY WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF THE REBEL CAPITAL

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

SPECIAL SESSION ...FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

BOARD OF CONSULTEES.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, May 30, 1864.

7 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, Common Council Hall, Mayor Opdyke presiding.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF CONSULTEES.

Communications were received from the Board of Consultees, and referred to the Committee on Finance, viz:

Relative to the Annual Tax Levy.

Relative to the Annual Assessment.

Relative to the Annual Corporation Tax.

Relative to the Annual Revised Ordinances.

Relative to the Annual Appropriation Bill.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Expenses.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Revenue.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Taxes.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Assessments.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Water Rents.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Rents.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Markets.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Interest.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Miscellaneous Revenue.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Permits.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Licenses.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Fines.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Penalties.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Forfeitures.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Stock.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Real Estate.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Personal Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Unclaimed Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Lost Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Found Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Abandoned Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Confiscated Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Seized Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Distrained Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Attached Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Mortgaged Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Pledged Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Deposited Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Consigned Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Shipped Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Received Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Delivered Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Returned Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Exchanged Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Bartered Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Traded Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Sold Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Purchased Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Leased Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Rented Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Hired Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Borrowed Property.

Relative to the Annual Estimate of Arrears of Sales of Lent